

§ 134.34

19 CFR Ch. I (4–1–10 Edition)

Articles	References
Plants, shrubs and other nursery stock.	
Plugs, tie.	
Poles, bamboo.	
Posts (wood), fence.	
Pulpwood.	
Rags (including wiping rags)	
Rails, joint bars, and tie plates covered by subheadings 7302.10.10 through 7302.90.00, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.	
Ribbon.	
Rivets.	
Rope, including wire rope; cordage; cords; twines, threads, and yarns.	
Scrap and waste.	
Screws.	
Shims, track.	
Shingles (wood), bundles of (except bundles of red-cedar shingles).	T.D. 49750.
Skins, fur, dressed or dyed.	
Skins, raw fur.	
Sponges.	
Springs, watch.	
Stamps, postage and revenue, and other articles covered in subheadings 9704.00.00 and 4807.00.00, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.	T.D. 66–153.
Staves (wood), barrel.	
Steel, hoop.	
Sugar, maple.	
Ties (wood), railroad.	
Tides, not over 1 inch in greatest dimension.	
Timbers, sawed.	
Tips, penholder.	
Trees, Christmas.	
Weights, analytical and precision in sets	T.D.s 49750; 51802.
Wicking, candle.	
Wire, except barbed.	

[T.D. 72–262, 35 FR 20318, Sept. 29, 1972, as amended by T.D. 85–123, 50 FR 29954, July 23, 1985; T.D. 89–1, 53 FR 51256, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 95–79, 60 FR, 49752, Sept. 27, 1995]

§ 134.34 Certain repacked articles.

(a) *Exception for repacked articles.* An exception under § 134.32(d) may be authorized in the discretion of the port director for imported articles which are to be repacked after release from Customs custody under the following conditions:

(1) The containers in which the articles are repacked will indicate the origin of the articles to an ultimate purchaser in the United States.

(2) The importer arranges for supervision of the marking of the containers by Customs officers at the importer's expense or secures such verification, as may be necessary, by certification and

the submission of a sample or otherwise, of the marking prior to the liquidation of the entry.

(b) *Liquidation of entries.* The liquidation of such entries may be deferred for a period of not more than 60 days from the date that a request for repacking is granted. Extensions of the 60-day deferral period may be granted by the port director in his discretion upon written application by the importer.

[T.D. 84–127, 49 FR 22795, June 1, 1984]

§ 134.35 Articles substantially changed by manufacture.

(a) *Articles other than goods of a NAFTA country.* An article used in the United States in manufacture which results in an article having a name, character, or use differing from that of the imported article, will be within the principle of the decision in the case of *United States v. Gibson-Thomsen Co., Inc.*, 27 C.C.P.A. 267 (C.A.D. 98). Under this principle, the manufacturer or processor in the United States who converts or combines the imported article into the different article will be considered the “ultimate purchaser” of the imported article within the contemplation of section 304(a), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304(a)), and the article shall be excepted from marking. The outermost containers of the imported articles shall be marked in accord with this part.

(b) *Goods of a NAFTA country.* A good of a NAFTA country which is to be processed in the United States in a manner that would result in the good becoming a good of the United States under the NAFTA Marking Rules is excepted from marking. Unless the good is processed by the importer or on its behalf, the outermost container of the good shall be marked in accord with this part.

[T.D. 72–262, 37 FR 20318, Sept. 29, 1972, as amended by T.D. 94–1, 58 FR 69472, Dec. 30, 1993]

§ 134.36 Inapplicability of marking exception for articles processed by importer.

An article which is to be processed in the United States by the importer or for his account shall not be considered to be within the specifications of section 304(a)(3)(G), of the Tariff Act of

1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304(a)(3)(G)), if there is a reasonable method of marking which will not be obliterated, destroyed, or permanently concealed by such processing.

[T.D. 72-262, 37 FR 20318, Sept. 29, 1972, as amended by T.D. 97-72, 62 FR 44214, Aug. 20, 1997]

Subpart E—Method and Location of Marking Imported Articles

§ 134.41 Methods and manner of marking.

(a) *Suggested methods of marking.* Section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304), requires that the marking of the country of origin be legible, indelible, and permanent. Definite methods of marking are prescribed only for articles provided for in § 134.43 and for articles which are the objects of special rulings by the Commissioner of Customs. As a general rule, marking requirements are best met by marking worked into the article at the time of manufacture. For example, it is suggested that the country of origin on metal articles be die sunk, molded in or etched; on earthenware or chinaware be glazed on in the process of firing; and on paper articles be imprinted.

(b) *Degree of permanence and visibility.* The degree of permanence should be at least sufficient to insure that in any reasonably foreseeable circumstance, the marking shall remain on the article (or its container) until it reaches the ultimate purchaser unless it is deliberately removed. The marking must survive normal distribution and store handling. The ultimate purchaser in the United States must be able to find the marking easily and read it without strain.

§ 134.42 Specific method may be required.

Marking merchandise by specific methods, such as die stamping, cast-in-the-mold lettering, etching, or engraving, or cloth labels may be required by the Commissioner of Customs in accordance with section 304(a), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304(a)). Notices of such rulings shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and the Customs Bulletin.

§ 134.43 Methods of marking specific articles.

(a) *Marking previously required by certain provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930.* Except for goods of a NAFTA country, articles of a class or kind listed below shall be marked legibly and conspicuously by die stamping, cast-in-the-mold lettering, etching (acid or electrolytic), engraving, or by means of metal plates which bear the prescribed marking and which are securely attached to the article in a conspicuous place by welding, screws, or rivets: knives, forks, steels, cleavers, clippers, shears, scissors, safety razors, blades for safety razors, surgical instruments, dental instruments, scientific and laboratory instruments, pliers, pincers, nippers and hinged hand tools for holding and splicing wire, vacuum containers, and parts of the above articles. Goods of a NAFTA country shall be marked by any reasonable method which is legible, conspicuous and permanent as otherwise provided in this part.

(b) *Watch, clock, and timing apparatus.* The country of origin marking requirements on watches, clocks, and timing apparatus are intensive and require special methods. (See § 11.9 of this chapter and Chapter 91, Additional U.S. Note 4, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202)).

(c) *Native American-style jewelry—(1) Definition.* For the purpose of this provision, Native American-style jewelry is jewelry which incorporates traditional Native American design motifs, materials and/or construction and therefore looks like, and could possibly be mistaken for, jewelry made by Native Americans.

(2) *Method of marking.* Except as provided in 19 U.S.C. 1304(a)(3) and in paragraph (c)(3) of this section, Native American-style jewelry must be indelibly marked with the country of origin by cutting, die-sinking, engraving, stamping, or some other permanent method. The indelible marking must appear legibly on the clasp or in some other conspicuous location, or alternatively, on a metal or plastic tag indelibly marked with the country of origin and permanently attached to the article.